Grening Telegraph

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To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1866.

Union State Convention.

A Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg. Pa., on Wednesday, the Seventh Day of Mance, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of

our Government. Its fire has purified the ration. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The princi-ples vind cated in the field most be preserved in the councils of the nation. The archof freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were toyal to the cause of the Union in our late strugcle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention. By o der of the Union State Central Com-tiee. John Cesana, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMBERSLY, Secretaries. A. W. BENEDICT.

The State Conventions. THE politicians are to have a grand time at Harrisburg this week. The State Coaventions of the Re ublican and the Democratic parties are to meet there at almost the same time, to nominate opposing candidates for the Governorship. The State Capital will, of course, be a scene of unusual excitement during the next few days, and we have made arrangements to supply our readers with full and accurate reports of the proceedings of both of the very important bodies to be there congregated. There will, of course, be a large amount of loud talk, in which some persons are likely to utter considerable nonsense, inspired by actificial stimulation of the brainrather than cool and sedate reason. They, certainly, should not be regarded as fit to give advice on grave questions of politics, though they are just the class of men who presume, by noisy bluster and impudence, to control the action of wiser people, and who too frequently succeed in their attempt. Any one who has ever attended a political convention to name candidates for office must be aware of this. The smallest delegates in po nt of sense and sobriety, though the most powerful in point of numbers and self-assurance, usually manage, by underhanded plotting and secret combination, to carry their projects, not only against the counsels of a minority of intelli gent and honorable men, but also against the true interests of their party and of the Com-

monwealth at large. This evil should be corrected. The time and its issues are too crifical to be trifled with by indiscreet or corrupt persons, who are generally much more solicitous for their private advantage than for the public welfare, And in this connection it is seriously to be deplored that conventions called to choose candidates for high and responsible positions cannot meet and act without being imperti nently interfered with by a vast crowd of selfish, ignorant, and intriguing individuals, who are mainly concerned to secure the nomination of some particular aspirant whose special friends they claim to be, and whom, if successful, they intend to hold personally bound to take care of them in the dispensation of his official patronage. These "wirepullers" work outside of conventions with their members, and sometimes work so effectually that a nomination is practically settled before the first balloting has been commenced The consequence, in effect, is, that what the people have elected certain representatives to do for them with due soberness and wisdom is done in reality by a promiscuous assemblage of scheming office-holders and officeseekers, who have not been, and who perhaps could not be, selected to make a ticket for any party.

We are now discussing a general principle of practical political economy, and do not direct our remarks to one set of persons more than to another. The people of the whole State are mutually interested to have its affairs administered with the utmost possible prudence and integrity; and hence they are equally concerned, aside from all political differences, to have an eminently capable and honest Governor, whether he may belong to one party or another. It is, therefore, the duty of both of the conventions that are to meet at Harrisburg this week, to nominate, respectively, as their candidates for the chief magistracy of the Commonwealth, their best man, in all respects, regardless of those bad influences which designing men, outside of the conventions, will bring to bear upon their deliberations. And this advice should be specially heeded now, because the fall elecis likely to be a hot and contest, in which the people close probably look to their solid interests as citizens, rather than be controlled by their prejudices as political partisans merely. It is not to be concealed that the action of the present Congress on vital questions of national policy has wrought no inconsiderable change of sentiment and opinion in the popular mind, as respects party obligations simply. The people are not likely to be held henceforth, very strongly and decidedly, by any such ties. The war is over, the Rebelhon is crushed, and questions which belong to a state of peace are destined, from this time forth, to divide the voters of the country in all electoral contests. Even party names are not to be too implicitly relied upon. Party conventions, therefore, cannot be too careful what distinctive views of State and National policy they enunciate, and what

interested in what the Convent'on of the Union party in this State may do. They will, we trust, act with more than ordinary caution. In view of what has recently transpired at Washington, they certainly will not close their eyes to the fact that the Union sentiment of the people everywhere in the North, at least, is as strong now, if not even stronger, than it has been at any period during the last five years. That feeling cannot be disregarded, much less offended, Extreme views in politics and extreme man must be avoided. There is a prevalent an I growing desire among the masses in all parts of the country to restore the authority of the Federal Constitution as now amended and to start torward on a new and grander cureer of prosperi y on the basis of national unity. The true and tried "Union party" of this State must, therefore, while keeping their main principle in view, so modity their action as to meet the altered conditions of the time. They have put down rebellion and destroyed slavery. ' heir obvious policy now, is to aid the Federal Government in all wise and just measures for the speedlest possible reconstruction of the Union.

Amendments to the Constitution.

A GREAT deal of unnecessary surprise has been recently expressed at the numerous amendments proposed in the national Congress for altering the Constitution of the United States, and there are not wanting a class in our community who view these suggested changes as evidence of the general instability of the times, and predict flaancial and political disaster. "The alterations," said the President, 'are becoming as frequent as amendments to the resolutions of a town meeting." Such is, indeed, the case; and while we may deplore the spirit of petty vanity which leads every member from the backwoods to endeavor to associate his name as an alterer of the national Magna Charta, yet at the same time the anxiety expressed by many is almost as ridiculous as the behavior of the popular representatives. Ever since the Constitution appeared, containing a provision for its own amendment, there have been persons who were actuated by the same spirit as at present fills the ambitious breasts of our representatives. Every Congress has had its annals filled with prop sitions to omit, alter, and amend; and although such resolutions are numbered by thousands, yet only thirteen have been adopted by both Congress and the States. To propose is not to secure their passage, and consequently all fears may be relieved because of the many propositions made, and few amendments pass. Let us glance at those which have become "part of the supreme law of the land."

The first ten of these belong together, and were part of a batch of twelve submitted by the first Congress, in 1789. They were regarded rather in the light of an appendix than amendments to the original instrument. Of these twelve proposals the first and second failed to secure the sanction of the necessary number of States, and were consequently defeated. The remainder, after slowly wandering about the country for nearly two years, were finally ratified, by the consent of New Jersey, in 1781. To Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, South and North Carolina the whole twelve were acceptable; but Delaware objected to the first, Pennsylvania to the first and second, and New Hampshire. New York, and New Jersey to the second; and these consequently fell through. As for Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Georgia, they

made no returns whatever. The eleventh amendment, providing for the qualitying of the judicial power of the United tates, was proposed on the 2d of December, 1793, and before it became a law underwent a rather peculiar preparation. After the lapse of a year from the time of its proposition, when Congress met, returns had only been received from New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Georgia, and Delaware. Two years later, Rhode Island and North Carolina assented, but as after four years there had been so little done, President WASHINGTON issued a circular, in conformity with a resolution passed by Congress:

"That the President be requested to adopt some speedy and effectual means of obtaining in-formation from the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and South Carolina, whether they have ratified the amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution concerning the suability of States; if they have, to obtain the proper evidence thereof.

In compliance with this request, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky granted their assent, so that on the 8th of January, 1798, or nearly five years after the first proposition, the necessary sixteen States had ratified.

The twelfth was adopted within one year, because of an impending Presidential election; and as it altered the system of electors, it was rushed through so as to operate on the coming contest. The last and thirteenth amendment is known to us all to have been adopted in eleven months. The abolition of slavery under it could have been secured much sooner had it not been a certainty. The peculiarity about its ratification is that Mississippi did in 1865 what Pennsylvania had done in 1789. She consented to a part of the amendment, but rejected the rest. The case is parallel, but not similar. Pennsylvania refused to adopt one of twelve distinct amendments, while Mississippi endeavored to cut one proposition in half, which of course could

not be deemed admissible. Hence it will appear that the careful safeguards which the wisdom of our forefathers erected around the Constitution, have prevented the general adoption of the numerous trivial amendments, the proposition of which have

character of men they elect to represent and carry out, in executive station, those principles. We are, of course, particularly interested in what the Convention of the sation the anticipated devastation is continusation the anticipated devastation is continually postponed. Let us then continue to hope that the same care which has in the past defeated the numerous trivial propositions will continue in the future to act as a shield against unnecessary innovation.

> The Streets and the Cholera. THERE seems to be a very prevalent opinion that the cholera, which made such terrible ravages in various parts of Europe during the past year, will visit this country in the course of the coming summer. This impression is not confined to the general mass of the people, who are too apt to be led away by what may be, not offensively, called their ignorant fears, but it is participated in by our most eminent medical men, who build their anticipations in respect to the matter on their own experience of the nature and habits of the epidemic. It is well remembered that its

progress hitherto has been from the East

westward, and that its passage, though sus-

pended at certain points of its route, and tor

shorter or longer intervals, has never failed

in the end to run its own course. It is also notorious that the cholera is yet not completely understood by the medical profession in any part of the world, not withstanding its repeated appearance and the vast amount of study and investigation which have been bestowed upon it. Its operation, moreover, is as rapid as it is mysterious, and in the presence of its fearful fatality the public mind is so selzed with panic as almost entirely to paralyze all rational efforts to

check its march. This fact should be particularly effective in urging on every municipal government the importance of making all necessary arrangements to either avert the pestilence altogether or to mitigate its violence when it comes. An ounce of prevention in such cases is worth a pound of cure, and any money, labor, and foresight expended now will be richly compensated for hereafter.

The streets are in a shocking condition of filthiness, and if they are allowed to remain so until the hot summer sun begins to putrely the offal in our highways and byways, and to evaporate the noiseme poisons it contains, so that the whole air of the city will be filled with it, we may certainly expect that the destructiveness of the cholera, when it arrives, will be a hundred fold greater than it could or would be, were it not given the aid of the powerful auxiliary agencies which it has everywhere found in foul localities overhung with a mephitic atmosphere.

The late action of the City Councils authorizing the Mayor to have the city cleaned by contract is a step in the right direction, though it is to be regretted that it was not taken months ago. This delay of the municipal legislature, however, requires that the Mayor shall act with ail prudent expedition in the granting of the contracts, as several weeks must necessarily elapse after that before the contractors can get ready with carts, horses, and men, to perform the work. There will, no doubt, be much competition among those who may desire to get the contracts, in the hope of being able to make considerable profit out of them; but they should be awarded to those only who can be trusted to execute them efficiently and faithfully.

BOARDING HOUSE PROCLAMATIONS .- Mr. "Colorado" JEWETT walks to and fro on the earth like the "Wandering Jew," (from which root his name might have been derived.) pausing only at the caravanserals on the desert of life known as fashionable hotels. From each station he issues a manifesto, treating of Empire, Cattle Diseases, Reconstruction, and other cheerful topics. We have one of these bulls dated at the Tremont House, another from the Astor, while a third comes from the Continental, and the last from the Burnett House. Like its predecessors, it is slightly confused in its utterances, and some narrow-minded people cannot see any connection between the different parts of its contents. This last effusion is more radical than its predecessors, and we greatly fear that the conservatives of our land are about to lose a valuable member of the party. We hope that Mr. JEWETT will pause before he acts. His influence is great; the utterances of WYKOFF, JOANNES, and other great diplomatists sink into insignificance when compared with his. We therefore counsel caution. The "Burnett Manifesto," which we give below, is incendiary in its tone, and reflects but little credit on Mr. JEWETT's heart :-

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, (February 28, 1866. Ep. Telegraph:—I am of the opinion that the people must meet the issue that the freedom of the slave means equality with the white man or prepare for a war of races; and that a war of races may be prevented by securing to the negro race an independent domain, or by distributing them among the nations of the earth, under international action—as declared the only just course to pursue, by the late King Leopold, as an interview I had the honor to have with his

Majesty. The President has intimated the action of Congress, without Southern representation, is void. The people must go further, and admit the action of Congress null and void during the civil war. I opposed the war because both the North and South erred-the South in seeking independence outside of Congressional constitutional action, and the North in seeking the freedom of the slave outside of constitutional action. I favored an unconditional meeting of Commissioners, North and South, to settle points at issue, thereby to reunite the country. The sword was deemed the best. I now ask the people, Has it brought either unity or peace? As one of the people, I answer No: and now give the remedy. It is through an Independent People's State Convention, for independent nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States for 1868—thereby the ranks of the people represented. I now take the initiatory step, and represented. I now take the initiatory step represented. I now take the initiatory step, and announce a Convention to be held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the second Monday of December, 1866, independent of party, and for independent nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States of America for 1866, under the platform of The Constitution as at Was (except as to

a part of a legitimate expense fund to advance the nominations in question; and now declare, in order to show the disinterested character of this act, that I will not receive any nomination convention nor from the people acting only to the convention as a delegate from Philadelphia, Pa.

William Cornell Jewerr.

-The Florida Times learns from all parts of that State that the demand for laborers is in excess of the supply, and that the plantations everywhere are successfully worked, though there is still a lork ng apprehens on that free labor will fail to meet all the exigencies of the cotton crop. Lake the fears of insurrection and insubordination, which have been indulged and disappointed, it believes this apprehension groundless.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS

NATIONAL UNION CLUB,

No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET.

Memters of the Club desiring to attend the

Convention of the National Union Party,

TO BE HELD

At Harrisburg on the 7th Inst., Will call at Headquarters this day and evening.

The Club will meet

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th Inst.,

ON CAPITOL HILL, HARRISBURG,

AF FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, CHAIRMAN.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1866.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND,

ARISE IN YOUR STRENGTH! Rally to the Birthplace of Freedom.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF IKISHMEN,

AND THE FRIENDS OF IRISH NATIONALITY, WILL BE HELD IN FRONT OF

INDEPENDENCE HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1868.

Col. John O'Mahony will be Present. A number of dis'inquished speakers will address the meeting, among them to e following, who have positively premised their presence:-

COLONEL JOHN C'MAHONY, Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood. Captain McCafferty, Special Envoy from James

Stephens, the Chief Executive of the Irish Republe General S. F. Mullen of Iennessee, late of the United States Army, and Secretary of Military and Naval Affairs. S J. Meany, of Toledo, Ohio.

Jeremiah (avaragh, or California

Agent, of Philadelphia. C M. Donovan, State Senator. Lewis Waln Smith, Editor of THE EVENING TELE-GRAPH, and others.

Colonel E. W. C. Greene, United States Pension

By order of the Board of Officers: ANDREW WYNNE,

District Centre

NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY. Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street,

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Silver Mines in Nevada. 50,000 Shares for Working Capital. 25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at 85000 Each. Esubscriptions received at the office until March 14.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS. 221 18tj T. S. EMERY, Treasurer. POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Mail for SAVANNAH. Georgia, per seamonts CUMBBIA, will be closed at this office on WEDNESDAY, 7th instant, at 10 o'clock & M. C. A. WALBORN. Postmas'er. OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.

PRILADELPHIA. February 28, 1886.

Notice to the holders of City Warrants.—Alt City Warrants issued prior to the year 1854 will be paid on and after MARCa 19th. 1856, at this office.

333t

HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

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Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but trace to nature, black or brown.

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the Sinetzeth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary. New York Museum of Anatomy. No. 618 B SOADWAY, New York.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND RE-DR. J. W. POLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New Pagland States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derises its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spit ting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Volding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and

other complaints. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally. GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, BOSTON, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, No. 228 CARTER Street, below Third, (Old Post Office Building.) KOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

To a void waste of time, promote the general conventence and secure the speaky parment of LVV ALDe., MOTHERS, WIDOWS, and others enrolled at the Phisdelphia agency the United States Pension Agent suncunces that the payment of Pensions due March 4, 1866 will be made in siphabarical order—that is to say, according to the teller commencing the last name of according to the teller commencing the last name of amounces that the payment of Ponsions due March 4, 1886 will be made in siphaberical order—that is to say, according to the teller commencing the last some of these envolved, as A, B, C, &c. Those commencing as follows will be yaid on the days named and no others:—A and B Menday and Tuesday, March 5th and 5th. C and D Wednesday and Tuesday, March 5th and 18th. E and F Friday and Saturday, March 12th and 18th. G and H Menday and Tuesday, March 12th and 18th. I, J, and K Wednesday, March 12th and 18th. L, Thursday, March 18th. March 19th. Mar

States Surgeons Sections:
their pension papers.
THE PENSION OFFICE WILL BE OPEN FROM 3
IN THE MORNING TILL 4 IN THE AFTER SOON,
For the payment of Pensioners residing to the city.
E. W. C. GREENE
U. S. Pension Agent.

CONCERT HALL.—PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. DAY will deliver the FIFTH LECTURE of the Course before the SO'IAL, CIVIL. AND SYATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, THURSDAY EVENTING, March 8, at CON'ER'S HALL. Subject—"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW." The Black Swan" will sing a few choice airs Tickets 35 cents. May be hed at T. P. Fugh's, Sixth and Cheenut streets, and at the door Doors open at 7: begin at 8. 3 3 55

TAKE NOTICE! TAKE NOTICE!!

GREAT LITERARY TPEAT.!!

In CONCER! HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, March
8th Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will, at the request
of many clitzens, de fver his very popular and amusing
Lecapt , entitled "Grambler & Co.," for benevolent purposes / dmission 25 cents. Reserved seats 58 cents.
Tickets at T. B. Pugh's bookstore, Sixth and Ch-snut
streets.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PETROLFUM VAIOR STOVE AND GAS LIGHT
COMPANY have, this 22d day of February, 1856, declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a share,
payable at the Office of the Company, No. 223 DOCK
Street, on and after March 1, 1866. The Transfer
Books of the Company will be closed from February 24
until March 3.

224 smw6t.

N. H. HANNUM, Secretary.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE-PHILADELPHIA February 24, 1863.

To Hotel-keepers, Res aurants, and others desirous of seiling liquors by less measure than one quart. Applicants will apply at this office, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, commencing on FHURS-DAY, March 1 1866.

PHILIP HAMILTON, City Commissioners, JOHN GIVEN, 228

DR. L. D. HARLOW HAS REMOVED to No. 1520 ABCH Street. 2 27 84* DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER,
CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the
Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make
this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second a gry. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with ERANDIES, WINES,
WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 200 pages, and 130
fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human
Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treamse
on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the
Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—
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most comblete and extensive catalisation to be kind in the State.

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2 16 fmw lm L. FAIBBANKS, A. M., President.

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tor Girls. at WEST GROVE STATION, Phi adelphia and Ba timore Central Railread, Chaster co., Pa.
The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day, the 7 h of 6th mo, next.
The course of in traction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object.
For circulars, address the Principal.
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Covering all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Rustured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushings, Bruises, Cuis, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, hobbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of Explosions, Chemicals, Floods, and Earthquakes, Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of deat h within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total dis-ability to follow the usual avocations.

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By permission, reference is made to the following genlemen:-Colonel W. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port. Colonel J. H. Taggart, United States Collector of Inernal Revenue, First District.

Henry Bumm, Esq., City Treasurer. B. B. Comegys, Esq., Cashier Philadelphia National M. McMichael, Jr., Esq., Cashier First National Bank. J. W. Sexton, Esq., of firm or Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. Messrs. Lewis, Brothers & Co., Merchants, No. 238

Messrs. Tyler & Co., Coal Merchants, No. 328 Walnut freet. Messrs. Wood, Roberts & Co., Iron Manufacturers Ridge avenue, below Twelfth street.

DUPLEX SKIRT.

FASHIONS FOR 1866: BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING) HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO snewy-tempers d sleet springs, braided TIGETLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made. SIRON GEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not mend of break like the single springs, but will ever freeenve their perpett and beautiful shape where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Then wonderful A ribility and s greatly to the compost and convenience, besides giving intense pleasure to the weather, as will be particularly experienced by Ladies attending crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc. In fact for the promenade, or have, the church, theafter, or car they are unsulprassed, combining comvoint, durability and economy, with that elegance of shape which has made the

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